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Numerous observations showed further that the *Culex* and *Stegomyia* mosquitoes existed in great numbers throughout the entire year, in ditches, drains, kitchen and laundry waste water and water containers in houses. The larvæ of the stinging flies were also found in pools, puddles, and drainage canals.

On December 27, at a conference of the canal company, it was determined to lay down a definite programme for the work of extirpation. It was decided to increase the flow of water in the canals. New drainage canals were provided, larger water basins were allowed to dry, small depressions were filled with earth or sand; the drainage canals were deepened, and reeds and water plants were cut down or uprooted.

Since the completion of this work no mosquito larvæ have been found in the water in the sanitated area, although some isolated *Anopheles* have been found at the beginning of summer in the city itself. The place of origin of these isolated mosquitoes is believed to be the Nefiche lagoon, which is very irregular in shape and exhibits a shore line covered with small pools. The work of drying out part of the marsh and filling in the remainder was begun in the spring of 1906.

The mosquitoes in the vicinity of the city were destroyed by means of the sanitary work described. In order to destroy any mosquitoes that might harbor in houses, a service was organized for the purpose of visiting each house weekly and emptying all standing water or, where that was impossible, oiling the water and treating all sinks and drains with a mixture of crude and refined petroleum.

The results of the sanitary work may be stated as follows:

Since the beginning of the year 1903 mosquitoes and all varieties of stinging flies, which were previously present at Ismailia, have disappeared, and the inhabitants have been able to dispense with mosquito nets.

Since the autumn of 1903 no larvæ of the *Anopheles* have been found in the area of sanitation which surrounds the town at a distance of about 1,800 meters from the last house.

Since 1902 a marked decrease in the prevalence of intermittent fevers has been observed, and since 1903 not one case of malaria has been reported in Ismailia.

The number of the malarial patients, which in 1877 was 300, rose in 1886 to more than 2,500, in the year 1902 to more than 1,500, in the year 1903 was only a little over 200, and in the year 1905 amounted to only about 50 odd cases.

Isolated *Anopheles* continued to be found in the autumn of each year. They were probably conveyed to Ismailia by the wind or by railway or ship travel, and constitute no source of danger to the city.

The original importation of malaria into Ismailia is referred to the numerous Italian laborers employed on the Ismailian Canal. These laborers probably brought the disease with them.

GERMANY.

Smallpox in the Province of Posen.

Consul Norton, at Chemnitz, forwards, under date of January 14, information of the presence of smallpox in the hemorrhagic form in the vicinity of Bromberg. He reports 4 cases at Schwedenhöhe, and several cases at Bleichfelde.